

CHRONICLE & DIRECTORY

IN PREPARATION.
FOR
CHINA, JAPAN, PHILIPPINES, BORNEO,
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, COCHIN
CHINA, SIAM, &c.
FOR 1883.
With which is incorporated
THE CHINA DIRECTORY.

A issue for 1883 which will be the
TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL PUBLICATION,
has been considerably extended, both in the
Directory proper and in the Appendix. The
ports in BORNEO have been added to the
former; whilst the latter includes in addition
to the usual contents, the Treaty between
Brazil and China, the new regulations for the
overland trade between Russia and China,
the Revised Consular Regulations for the
Treaty Ports of China, Pilgrimage Regulations
and other additions.

The ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FOREIGN
RESIDENTS will be again much increased.
THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
contains the following LITHOGRAPHED MAPS
AND PLANS:—
CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT VICTORIA PRANK
MAP OF THE ISLAND OF HONGKONG.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.
NEW MAP OF THE FAR EAST.
PLAN OF THE CITY OF CANTON.
PLAN OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT
SHANGHAI.
PLAN OF YOKOHAMA.
PLAN OF MANILA.
MAP OF THE PENININSULA AND ENTRANCES OF
SINGAPORE.
The large Edition consists of over ONE
THOUSAND pages of printed matter. It is
indispensable in every Mercantile Office in the
Far East and will be found a useful work
to those travelling either on business or pleasure.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
is published in Two Forms—Complete at \$5;
smaller edition \$3.

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garded as a sufficient excuse for the ex-
pulsion of the Customs staff. It is certain also
that for some years, at all events, the British
Authorities did not uphold the Portuguese
claim, for we happen to know that Sir
FREDERICK BRUCE declined to support it
when the negotiations were proceed-
ing in 1863 at Tientsin between Governor
GUIMARANS and the Chinese Authorities
which resulted in the signature of the pre-
sented unratified Treaty. Since that date,
however, the British Government and all
the other Treaty Powers have again and
again, by official acts and in official docu-
ments, recognised the sovereignty of Por-
tugal over Macao, and it is not long since a
Victory of the Liang Kwang paid an official
visit at Macao to the Governor, when he
was received as a guest on Portuguese soil. The
Portuguese have now for forty years re-
mained in undisputed possession of the
peninsula, and have practically acquired a
good title to its sovereignty. The Peking
Government might just as well consent to
formally recognise the right of Portugal as
to silently acquiesce in the accomplished
fact. Perhaps another effort to secure the
ratification of the Treaty negotiated in 1862
might prove more successful, though it
would really make little difference to the
subjects of His Most Faithful Ma-
jesty, seeing that they now labour under no
disabilities in consequence of its re-
fusal. On the contrary, the Chinese Gov-
ernment would gain the right—to appoint
an Agent or Consul to reside in Macao to
watch over Chinese interests. That these
Chinese interests are at present well secured
is, however, pretty plainly proved by the
neglect of the Peking Authorities to apply for
this privilege—an application which even
under existing circumstances the Portuguese
would be hardly likely to deny.

The delivery of the American mail was begun
at 6.40 p.m. yesterday.
The Russian corvette *Arctik*, Captain Alexief,
left yesterday for a cruise and returned in
the evening.
An annual charge of \$25,000 on the revenue
of the Philippines for the adjustment of the
independent aborigines has been approved.
The Agents (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson &
Co.) inform us that the O. and O. steamer
Delia, with the next American mail, has
arrived at Yokohama and sails for this port
to-day.
The British steamer *Nelson* left the Aberdeen
dock yesterday, and the P. and O. steamer
Thames went in. The O. and O. steamer
Delia goes to the Comopolis dock to-day.

We are requested to intimate, for the benefit
of those who may not have seen the circular,
that the St. Andrew's Society will meet in St.
Andrew's Hall on Thursday evening, at 9 o'clock,
to celebrate the anniversary of the birth of
Burns.

A very severe cold of earthquake was felt in
many places in India, and in the district of
Guzerat and Kattywar, on the 15th
instant at seven p.m. Walls were thrown down,
and trees shaken from the roots of houses.
We wonder if this had any connection with our
visit of the 10th ultimo?

The import duty collected at Macao during
the year 1882 amounted to \$2,444,613, being
\$24,275 more than in 1881, and the expenditure
to \$1,919,330, being \$93,231 less than in 1881.
The total amount collected including Tonnage
duty, therefore, was \$2,537,843, or \$138,565
more than in 1881.

The *Mailla Comercio* says:—The captain of
the American ship *Samuel J. Reed*, which
arrived on the 14th instant from Surabaya,
informs us that when in latitude 11.50 N. and
longitude 134.50 E., on the 1st instant, he spoke
the British steamer *Corcoran*, bound for
Yokohama, which had been in a hurricane on
the 20th December and was making for Hong-
kong to repair damages to her steering gear.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Museum for
the week ending 21st January:

EUROPEAN, CHINESE.	
Monday	57
Tuesday	51
Wednesday	35
Thursday	48
Friday	43
Saturday	22
Sunday	22
Total	248

In the *Comercio* is published a list of the sub-
scribers to the Manila relief fund in Hongkong,
with the amounts contributed. The total is
\$2,350, exclusive of the proceeds of the concert.
In forwarding the list, the *Comercio* says that
the subscribers are very numerous, and that the
total amount is very large.

The Italian Consul at Hongkong will give the
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In their circular dated the 6th inst., Messrs.
W. G. Hale & Co., of Saigon, thus refer to the
rights of the Chinese in the Straits Settlements
and the Malay Peninsula, and the rights of the
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Peninsula, and the rights of the Chinese in the
Straits Settlements and the Malay Peninsula.

Our Shanghai, morning contemporary has,
in reply to a correspondent, been laying
down the law as to the status of the Por-
tuguese in China. Portugal, not being a
Treaty Power, some doubt has, it seems,
been expressed in Shanghai as to the com-
petence of the Lisbon Government to ap-
point Consuls to China. The *N. O. Daily*
news considers that the Portuguese have
the same rights in China as the subjects of
Treaty Powers and gives its reasons for this
belief, which are briefly that in Europe the
Consul is antecedent to or independent of
the Treaty, and that the clause in the Treaty
with China giving the right to appoint
Consuls is an accident arising out of the pecu-
liar relations existing between the Central
Kingdom and Western States. This is no
doubt a perfectly legitimate conclusion, and
it is strengthened by the fact that the Chi-
nese Government, while not recognising the
Portuguese Minister, has not refused to re-
cognise the Portuguese Consuls. In the re-
marks of our contemporary on this point
therefore we are disposed to concur.

As regards the right of Portugal to Macao, how-
ever, the *Daily News* is evidently disposed to
question the validity of the Portuguese title
to its sovereignty. The act of Governor
AMARAL in driving out the Chinese Customs
in 1848, is condemned as an unjustifiable
violation of the Treaty. What justification there
was for the act we are unable to say positively,
but we hardly think that Governor AMARAL
would have taken so bold and decisive a
step without excellent reason. The Por-
tuguese claim that the peninsula had been
surrendered to them as a free gift in con-
sideration for valuable services rendered in
the suppression of piracy, but it is certain
that they paid a pepper corn rent for it
until 1843, and submitted to the main-
tenance of a Chinese Custom House there.
Probably the action of the Chinese officials
had interfered with trade and with the go-
vernment of the natives, and this was re-

We hear that Mr. C. V. Crough, Deputy
Superintendent of Police, has been appointed to
an important position in the Straits.

The barque *J. J. Corbett* arrived at San
Francisco from Hongkong on the 5th ultimo,
after a voyage of sixty-seven days.

The *Japan Gazette* says:—The *Kioh* Unyu
Kwaishan, a Japanese ship, was captured by
the British ship *Albatross*, on the 10th ultimo.
The ship was found to be carrying a cargo of
opium, and was taken to the British ship
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The following items from London papers
concerning the French expedition to Tonquin
will be of interest to our readers. The
French expedition to Tonquin was a military
expedition to Tonquin, a province in North
Vietnam. The expedition was led by General
Lecoeur, and was composed of French soldiers
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of the surface over which it was spread,
temperature, the amount of ventilation in the
room, and the amount of the individual
observing.

The handkerchief in question having been
found in a cab below deck, with the port closed,
and the door open, would you expect to find
it at the time Dr. Wherry went there? It is
said that it was found in the cab.

What is the ventilation?
The ventilation of the cab was not perfect,
and the door was not closed. The ventilation
was not perfect, and the door was not closed.
The ventilation was not perfect, and the door
was not closed. The ventilation was not perfect,
and the door was not closed.

It is almost impossible to form an opinion
from experiment. Without being performed
under precisely the same conditions experiments
will not be of any value. Give the same quan-
tity of the gas, the ventilation the last time the
small would remain.

Would you say that the more inferior the
sample the less the small would be retained,
or the reverse? I could not answer that question
without experiment.

Would you say that the more inferior the
sample the greater amount of the drug would
be taken? I could not answer that question
without experiment.

Mr. Francis—You had better ask Mr. Mo
whether he understands the effects of the
nitrite of amyl. He is not here as a medical
man, he is here as an analyst.

Mr. Wherry—You are not able to answer
the question. I am not able to answer it.
I am not able to answer it. I am not able to
answer it. I am not able to answer it.

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